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El Gobierno De Don Gaspar Antonio De La Torre Y Ayala / Las Islas Filipinas and El Gobierno En Filipinas Del Ilmo

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vironment of good human values, good institutions and good policies. The new man that emerges from such an environment is humane, fully imbued with a sense of his duties and responsibilities as a citizen and as a child of God.

But the democratization of man as envisioned by the author is not by any means easy to accomplish for the simple reason that man has a free will and a natural desire to enhance his interests, individual and collective. Freedom of the will is the hallmark of man's human dignity. It enables him to conduct himself in a given critical situation either in the spirit of a hero or in the manner of a beast having no regard whatsoever for the laws of either men or of God. The misguided use of man's free will is the source of all the troubles and difficulties that afflict mankind.

Today, the author tells us, there are two politico-socio-economic systems contending for the minds and hearts of mankind: Capitalism and Communism. Capitalism with its exploitative and monopolistic tendencies is viewed as the source of many of the ills that afflict mankind – poverty, unemployment, class conflicts, etc. Communism is dictatorial and hostile to the idea of private ownership of property, but it is attractive to many of the peoples of the world because of its avowed concern for the welfare of the masses.

The author offers bayanikasan as an alternative to capitalism and communism. Under that system, he claims, there are better prospects for the people to enjoy a higher standard of living. The author's claims are meritorious. His proposals and recommendations reflect the thinking of a scholar and a statesman and are worthy of serious study and considerate judgment by the political leadership of this country.

Nicolas Zafra

EL GOBIERNO DE DON GASPAR ANTONIO DE LA TORRE Y AYALA/
LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS. By Vicente Rodríguez García. Granada: Universidad de Granada, 1976. x, 283 pages. 315 pesetas.

EL GOBIERNO EN FILIPINAS DEL ILMO. SR. DON FRAY JUAN DE
ARECHEDERRA Y TOVAR, OBISPO DE LA NVA. SEGOVIA. By
Antonio F. Garcia Gonzalez. Granada: Universidad de Granada, 1976. ix,
243 pages. 315 pesetas.

In recent years a number of books by Spanish scholars, led by Professor Ma. Lourdes Díaz-Trechuelo, who writes the foreword to these two books, have begun to dispel some of the obscurity which had long shrouded eighteenth century Philippine history. The two books under review are both licentiate theses done at the University of Granada. From a chronological point of view they form a unity, since De la Torre was governor 1739–1745, and at his sudden death was succeeded by Juan de Arechederra, O.P., Bishop-elect of

he was helped by the already existing monograph by Ortiz de la Tabla, published in 1974, on the government of the Marqués de Ovando.

One cannot help noting also a certain unfamiliarity with general Philippine history and geography, which leads to the faulty transcription of proper names (Bocayi and Bocani for Bocaue, Subie for Subic, Bilivan for Biliran, etc.), to wrong dates, to the confusion between the Colegio de San José and the University of San Ignacio (Rodríguez García, pp. 223–225), to the incorrect identification of the pagan Tirones and Camucones as Muslims, and the apparent confusion with the Joloanos (García González, pp. 202–205). Here especially one sees the result of the unfamiliarity with the works of De la Costa and Majul. Nor is it correct to say that the *situado* came from the “cajas peninsulares” (García González, p. 68), when it always came from Mexico, as clearly indicated in Schurz and especially in Bauzon’s later study.

In spite of these limitations and inadequacies, both studies contain data on the administrative process of the Spanish bureaucracy and on the functioning of the galleon trade which will be found useful by historians. It is only to be regretted that publication was not delayed until the fruits of the authors’ research were put in a wider context, and received further editing. Thus the García González volume stops abruptly and has no conclusion at all. Nonetheless, one may hope that Filipino historians will not neglect this research being done in Spain, but also that Spanish historians may be more aware of the work done by Filipinos and other historians writing in English.

John N. Schumacher, S.J.

“The Genesis of a Troubled Vision,” Ricaredo Demetillo. *THE DILIMAN REVIEW*, vol. 24, nos. 1–2, January–April 1976. 198 pages.

Ricaredo Demetillo is the author of more than ten books, most of them volumes of poetry. The note at the end of this issue of *The Diliman Review* says that this is a “sizable part” of a long novel written by Demetillo which has, as yet, remained unpublished elsewhere. The section published here is a *bildungsroman*, in the tradition of Joyce’s *Portrait of the Artist As a Young Man*, and it has obvious affinities to that work. It is the story of a young man growing up, which is certainly autobiographical in spirit, if not in detail. (The reader will be tempted into trying to separate autobiographical fact from the literary imagination.) The hero’s name is Roberto Deloroso (RD – Ricaredo Demetillo?) and the family name sets the self-centered tone of the novel’s young-man-growing-up. He is *doloroso*. There is much of the self-conscious posing of the young adolescent in the hero, with long discussions of writing, Shakespeare, Keats, de Costa and the problems of the vernacular writer in the Philippines. There are word for word transcriptions of sermons delivered by the